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upper and lower courses of the Elbe and Saale. The character of these settlements differs according to the race of the settlers: north and east of a line drawn along the River Main and from Frankfurt to the lower course of the Weser, the population was Germanic, and lived in villages; south and west of that line it was Celtic, and lived on single farms. When the former penetrated into the Celtic territory, they either substituted their form of settlement for that of the Celts, as in Franconia, or adapted themselves to the system which they found, as in Westphalia. These cross relations are rich in very interesting detail from both the historical and geographical point of view. Into the territory which the Germans had left vacant behind them, the Slavs penetrated from the East, and they, too, founded villages; but theirs were built either circularly, around a pool or pond, or along a street, following the course of a river or brook. The Slavs always settled near the water, except where they occupied previously German settlements.

The reclamation of the wilderness was not begun until after the migration of the nations, and carried on especially by the meritorious efforts of the religious orders who came thither as missionaries, but also, following their example, by the Emperor Charlemagne and the lords of feudal Germany. Among the farmers of the Middle Ages it was the custom to leave the farm to the eldest son, while the others were sent out into the wilderness to break the ground for new homes of their own, in very much the same way as did the squatter in the American border regions. But Europe woke up earlier to the consciousness of the danger incident to a wide devastation of the forests, as is known by ordinances from kings and magistrates, at a very early date, enjoining moderation in the work of clearing, and the reforesting of all tracts not permanently available for cultivation. In the fourth period the work of reclamation has been carried on practically by draining the swamps and moors, of which the work done under Frederick the Great in the Oder "Bruch" is perhaps the most gigantic task of this sort carried out before the invention of modern machinery; it was said that by doing this the king had conquered another province in peace, as he did Silesia in war. The "Möser" of the Bavarian plateau, and the extensive moors of north western Germany, are other examples of successful drainage on a large scale. M. K. G.

Handbuch der geographischen Ortsbestimmung. Von Dr. Adolf Marcuse. Braunschweig, Friedrich Vieweg und Sohn, 1905.

The book is intended as a guide for geographers and explorers, and also as an introduction into the practical problems of astronomy for students and teachers at the higher schools. The first part (63 pp.) gives an abstract of the principal chapters of astronomical geography; the second (35 pp.) describes and characterises the various uses of the most important works of reference: nautical almanachs, ephemerides, tables, etc., for mathematico-geographical calculations; the third (79 pp.) treats in a similar way the instruments needed for the work (chronometers, telescopes, quadrants, etc.), and the fourth and main part of the book discusses the modern methods of determining time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth. Among them special mention ought to be made of an original way of determining location without the use of logarithms (Merkatorfunktionen) or of angle meters (by means of thread triangles), which can be used wherever the instruments may be found at fault, with approximately accurate results. Another new feature is the instructions for determining locations on balloon trips, based on experiments at the Aeronautical Observatory at Berlin. The illustration of every process by one or more well-chosen examples makes the book as valuable from the pedagogical. as its completeness does from the scientific, point of view, and type, figures, and charts do great credit to the care and skill of its publishers. M. K. G.

Aids in Practical Geology. By A. J. Cole. Pp. 431. Crown 8vo. London, Chas. Griffin & Co., 1906. (10s. 6d.)

[Mr. Cole is Professor in the Royal College of Science for Ireland.]

This volume is the fifth edition. It is a comprehensive and, for the most part, a practical treatment of subject-matter usually taught in mineralogy, lithology, and paleontology. Consequently, the book is divided into three principal parts corresponding to these divisions.

Of the twenty-eight chapters, the following are some of their headings: Observations in the Field; Collecting and Packing Specimens; Physical Characters of Minerals; Simple Tests with Reagents; Blow-pipe Tests; Optical Properties of Minerals; Sedimentary Rocks; Igneous Rocks; and Metamorphic Rocks. Chapters twenty-two to twenty-eight describe the larger divisions of invertebrate fossils. This part, consisting of one hundred and thirty pages, is a very good manual on fossils, one of the best of its kind. The aids for the study and determination of minerals and rocks are very simple and clear. They should be of material assistance to practical geologists.

Professor Cole has given us a very useful book. It is carefully written and illustrated by 136 figures and a frontispiece. We need more publications like this one and the Structural and Field Geology by Professor Geikie. The two texts supplement each other and cover much of the scope of field and laboratory studies in practical geology. G. E. C.

A Text Book on Mining Geology. By James Park. Pp. 219. Crown 8vo. London, Charles Griffin & Co., 1906. (6s.)

[Mr. Park is Professor in Mining Geology, and Director of the Otago University School of Mines. Formerly he was Geologist to the Government of New Zealand.]

This little volume gives a general survey of the subject, treating the geological conditions which bear important relations to mining. It is not an economic geology; neither is it a text on mining. It holds very closely to the view point of mining geology—a subject which is rapidly assuming form and importance.

The nine chapters are headed: Introductory; Classification of Mineral Deposits; Ore Veins; Dynamics of Lodes and Beds; Ore Deposits Genetically Considered; Theories of Vein Formation; Ores and Minerals Considered Economically; Mine Sampling and Ore Valuation; and The Examination and Valuation of Mines.

In the sequence of subjects no attempt is made to treat the metallic and nonmetallic deposits separately; yet the first-named are discussed the more fully. Clay, sand, and building stone are not considered—omissions rarely made in the general courses of American schools. This omission should be remedied by adding two or three chapters.

The text is carefully written and quite well illustrated. It contains frequent references to geological literature, especially to American and English publications.

This book will assist in giving elementary mining geology a place in mining